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North New Road.

DEPARTURE OF MR. STEPHEN FROM SHANGHAI. HIS TRIBUTE TO THE CHINESE BANKS.

The Chinese Bankers Association of
Shanghai last week entertained Mr. A. G.
Stephen, Manager of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank at that port to a farewell
banquet. His health was proposed in
highly complimentary terms by Mr. Sung
Hui-chang, Manager of the Bank of
China.

In reply Mr. Stephen remarked that
Mr. Sung had asked him to give them
some advice. Foreigners usually were too
ready to give advice to Chinese, who after
all had their own business perfectly well
and had little to learn from any of them.
Especially was this so in banking. When
he (Mr. Stephen) came here nine years
ago there were Ta Ching and the Chao
Bank Banks, but now they had 13 banks
carrying on business in a most efficient
and able way and organising the money
market here so that it was now possible to
carry on without those periodical crises
which they used to have.

He took this opportunity of thanking
the Chinese banks for the assistance they
had given to the market on many occa-
sions round about China New Year. If
they had withstood their assistance most of
the foreign banks would have been in very
bad shape. It was a very good sign that
banking on modern lines had been develop-
ed in China. He understood that these
banks aspired to become members of the
Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association,
that they should be recognized on even
terms in financing the exports and im-
ports of China. He saw no reason why
this should not be brought about, and he,
for one, did not think that increased bank-
ing facilities could possibly do any harm to
the banks already in existence. On the
contrary his experience had been that the
more banks that brought their resources
to the assistance of trade, the larger the
trade grew and more money was to be
made by the banks and by the merchants.

If a new foreign bank came to Shanghai
he always welcomed it honestly, because it
meant additional capital, additional
energy, and they were all helping in the
development of the foreign trade of
China. Accordingly, if these Chinese
thought that the time had come for them
to take a hand in financing external trade
he could assure them that Wayfoong
would raise no objections.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.
He believed that since he had been there
the power and prestige of Wayfoong had
been maintained, and he had found it
perhaps easier than some of his predecessors,
because in the past there had been
feverish foreign banks interested in external
trade, so there were always difficulties and
crises arising. All the new banks which
had come within recent years had made
matters very much simpler. He wished
to thank Mr. Sung for the assistance he
had given him on many occasions, and
occasionally he (Mr. Stephen) had been
able to reciprocate. He believed there was
now a feeling between the foreign and
Chinese banks that they would mutually
come to each other's assistance in time of
trouble. (Applause.)

Mr. Sung and played a very strong part
in the past 10 years in Shanghai. He had
done what very few of them could afford
to do, he had disregarded orders from his
head office and the government, and
they had to thank him that the Bank of
China in Shanghai had its present credit,
reputation and influence. It was an
extraordinary achievement, and he
thought it was almost unparalleled. Mr.
Sung had never allowed himself to get
into difficulties, and he had performed a
great service not only to his own bank
but to the banks generally in Shanghai
and to foreign trade by preventing a
panic and by meeting the bank's liabilities
without any assistance whatever from the
foreign banks.

He felt very much honoured that these
Chinese bankers had come there to meet him
that evening. He assured them that he
would carry away from Shanghai with him
the most agreeable recollections of their
business relations. He had never found
them other than helpful, and he was
sure that the Chinese Bankers' Associa-
tion would grow in prosperity and become
a big factor there, a factor which he was
perfectly sure would not decrease but
would add to the business of the place
and the business of foreign banks. When
he returned there—if it so happened that
he did return—he would look forward to
meeting them. He would assure them that
the Wayfoong tradition of life and let
live, and he was sure that he would culti-
vate the most friendly relations with the
Chinese banks. (Applause.)

OSAKA FLEET.

SEVEN NEW SHIPS.

Another 120,000 tons of new ships are
to be built by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha
in the near future in addition to the two
freighters of 12,000 tons each ordered from
London.

The principal object of the Osaka
Shosen Kaisha, in recently deciding to
increase its capital from ¥20,000,000 to
¥100,000,000 was to construct a new
efficient fleet with which to extend its
overseas operations. In pursuance of this
policy the 120,000 tons of ships are to be
built as soon as possible, and it is under-
stood that the necessary arrangements
have already been made.

So far as is known, seven ships are to
be built before the end of the year—two of
10,000 tons each; and three of 6,500 tons
each before the end of the next December.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Two good matches in the Club Handicap
Doubles were played yesterday, revealing
a better standard of the game than has
been seen in the Club tournament for the
last two or three years. Major Bowen and
Mrs. Timmis went into the final by defeat-
ing Mr. and Mrs. Hickling. The winners had
to play their very best to overcome the
heavy handicap against them. Mrs. Tim-
mis gave very valuable aid to her partner,
who was in good form. Major and Mrs.
Greenway had to go all the way to beat
Major Ardoino and Mrs. Moxon. They
are a well matched pair, and one is in-
clined to fancy their chances against Red-
mond and Mrs. Winslow, whom they will
now meet. It is certain that the final
match will produce some excellent tennis.
F. A. Redmond defeated Chua Sui Kah
in three straight sets, but did not have
such an easy time in doing so as the score
would indicate. Redmond used better
judgment.

Capt. Murray and A. B. Raworth met
S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn. Murray
was off his game, his "killing" being
devoid of judgment. The youngsters hit
hard and their driving from the base line
was much admired. They won the first
two sets, and then the Club pair, making
a special effort obtained the third set. At
this stage, the match was stopped owing to
the drizzle, and will be replayed.

Yesterday's results were as follows:
Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Major and
Mrs. Greenway (one 15) beat Major
Ardoino and Mrs. Moxon (one 15), 6-4,
6-3. Major Bowen and Mrs. Timmis (one
20) beat Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hickling
(one 40), 6-3, 6-3.

Open Singles.—F. A. Redmond beat
Chua Sui Kah, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

CRICKET.

THE CLUB v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following will represent the Club
in their home match against Craigen-
gower next Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—E. J.
R. Mitchell (capt.), C. Baker, R. A.
Brand, E. W. Day, E. A. Green, P. Jacka,
P. G. Paravicini, A. B. Raworth, F. J.
De Roma, H. A. Sawyer, and H. H.
Taylor.

CANTON BOATING REGATTA.

THE HONGKONG CREWS.

The Canton Boating Club have extended
an invitation to the Hongkong sporting
community to attend the regatta there on
April 17th, and to be their guests over the
week-end. The Hongkong entries are
published below. Two cockswains are
wanted, and any gentlemen willing to act
in that capacity are asked to send in their
names to Mr. J. S. McCann.

The Hongkong teams are:—
Senior Four.—D. Logan (bow), J. S.
McCann (2), V. G. Smyth (3), and G. C.
H. Cully (stroke).
Junior Four.—L. D. Martyn (bow), P.
B. Colthurst (2), U. Berg (3), and D.
Logan (stroke).
Senior Pairs.—V. G. Smyth (bow) and
J. S. McCann (stroke).
Junior Pairs.—L. D. Martyn (bow) and
P. B. Colthurst (stroke).
Double Sculls.—J. S. McCann (bow)
and G. C. H. Cully (stroke).
Single Sculls.—P. B. Colthurst.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN JAPAN.

THE MISSION OF WOLFRAM VON KNOW.

The Hochi says Wolfram von Know,
former Military Attaché in the German
Embassy in Tokyo, who returned to Japan
a few weeks ago, has been appointed sole
representative in Japan of German mer-
chants and manufacturers who desire to
re-open trade relations with the Japanese.
The new representative on March 30th
visited Baron Bunkichi Ito (son of the
late Prince Ito), Director of the Com-
mercial Section in the Department of Agricul-
ture and Commerce, and informed him of
his appointment as sole representative in
Japan of German merchants and man-
ufacturers in Germany. He asked the
Director to help him push his new business
in Japan, stating that he has already
established an office in the premises of
Illies & Co. in Tokio.

Interviewed by a representative of the
Hochi, Baron Ito admitted having received
a visit from Wolfram von Know, but
said it is impossible for the Japanese
authorities to promise support to any
scheme without first consulting Great
Britain and the other Allied Powers.

SUN YAT SEN AND THE

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DR. WU TING FANG.

The following telegram was dispatched
from Shanghai by Dr. Sun Yat Sen on
April 10th to Dr. Wu Ting Fang—
Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Hongkong.
Since Military Government dissolved by
resignation of majority Administrators,
nobody entitled use its name. Moreover,
British Government never recognised it,
therefore cannot regard defunct Govern-
ment agent as legal plaintiff in name
of South West people. I entrust you hold
any money in your possession return
each before the end of the next December.

Sen Yat Sen.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

April 13th.

The big social event of the week was,
of course, the arrival of the Governor's
wife. A hostess at Government House
makes things pleasant and easier all
round. We women, at any rate, have an
idea that the best run grass widowers'
establishments cannot hold a candle to the
realms in which we reign. To our minds
there is always just something lacking
where one sex only runs the show. We
are great believers in the necessity of a
help-mate for all male things. Old Adam
established a precedent, and even if Eve
did upset his apple-cart, so that the
move on order was issued, he was prob-
ably quite ready to "move on" and would
have been utterly bored with life in Eden.
After Eve joined him and set about prob-
ing and inquiring things began to happen
and everything moved. Hongkong will
not be the worse for a little moving and
modernising, especially in the line of
women's activities, such as they are in
this colony. One notices a great difference
since Lady May left us; she used to
keep things together. There were
gatherings and meetings at Government
House—sometimes for the Ministering
League, sometimes the Art Club, then we
had the V.A.D. work. She had her guid-
ing hand on everything and having an
assured position, she was not afraid of
losing caste by being nice and friendly to
every one and by setting aside little social
distinctions when efficiency and capability
were demanded. Women in Hongkong do
not keep together or work together; they
do not even play together; they all revolve
in little circles of their own or of their
husbands' making, till they get giddy with
the monotony and their heads get turned.
What we all want is a common interest
and sufficient intercourse with one another
to get some of the corners and crevices
rubbed off.

Lady Stubbs comes from Colombo with
a reputation for efficiency and powers of
organisation and for tact and considera-
tion, and we may all hope that she will
soon make her influence felt, and bring
about more women's organisations and
charities, more into line with similar
activities in other parts of the world. Of
course, if she tries to introduce anything
new or businesslike, she will find herself
up against all sorts of prejudice, but
one hopes that she will be sufficiently
strong-minded to scrap the old lot, if they
will not move with the times and estab-
lish a wider and more efficient class
of welfare work than is at present carried
on in Hongkong. The old ones can still
carry on in the old way, but if they like
there is room for new work and we all
need some interest to keep off soul-rot
and mould.

We have an example of room for im-
provement in the local annual appeal on
behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Home. A few
months ago the local newspapers were
circulated direct by the Home, and all
touched the sympathy of many individuals,
who promptly filled in the necessary forms
and sent their contributions. During the
last week the usual annual local appeal
has been made and subscriptions lists have
been cast broadcast, without, however, as
far as I can make out, any personal
canvas, or any organised effort by a num-
ber of women to make the most of an
excellent cause. Some one mentioned that
a list of work had been held at the Helena
May Institute to raise funds, but I doubt
the accuracy of this report, for none of
the members I have questioned appear to
know anything about the sale, and it is
not likely that a Club or Institute would
hold a more or less public function with-
out notifying all members. It seems a
pity that such a splendid cause should not
call for more general and public effort.

It was surely worthy of some combined
organisation on the part of the women of
Hongkong, and I suppose it was just for
the lack of a leader to point out the
obvious course. No matter how earnest
and hard-working one person is, it is im-
possible for her to reach the sympathy or
the purse of an entire community, and
it is a well-known fact that the sight of
about 50 counters and public places
support. It will be interesting to note
the amounts on the various and prom-
iscuous lists, when they are all put up
—I presume that they will be published
in detail and compare them with the
subscriptions given in response to personal
canvas and appeal. The work done by
Barnardo's Home is post-war and pro-
war work, and it is a work that must
be carried on until public welfare is
placed on such a basis that no private
children from slums and neglect and ill-
treatment. I would like to see the Minis-
tering Children's League devote this
year's work and funds from the bazaar to
a tremendous effort to send a bumper sum
home to Barnardo's Home.

Dwellers on the lower levels must be
having a trying time during the strike.
Lickies cooler have imbibed the spirit
of making hay while the sun shines and
are trying to reap a harvest of small
coin, while the public depend on them.
We are again faced with Hongkong's
little peculiarity as regards publicity and
find a meagre supply of news on a vital
subject. Why this reticence? You come
up against it on every side, and the con-
sequence is that the public in the absence
of authentic news is driven to manufacture
all sorts of tall stories, just to pass the
time. You often hear a man grumbling
inquire why he wastes 10 cents on a
paper without any news. His grumble
would be more to the point if it was
aimed at those who suppress news and
conduct a conspiracy of silence that can
serve no purpose but to bring suspicion
upon their motives and methods.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MARINE COURT.

A TROUBLESOME FIREMAN.

Thomas Casey, a fireman on board the
s.s. *Professor* was charged yesterday at
the instance of Mr. C. R. Jackson, the
master, with having unlawfully disobeyed
commands given to him on the ship on
and after April 8th.

The defendant pleaded guilty.
Mr. C. R. Jackson, the master, said
that the *Professor* arrived in Hongkong
on Thursday. The defendant did not work
either on Friday and Saturday. On
Saturday night he came aboard under the
influence of liquor, and created a terrible
disturbance. His language was disgust-
ing. Again, on Sunday night, he came
on board in a worse state and used obscene
and blasphemous language. The master
telephoned to the Police to arrest the
defendant on Monday morning. At that
time he was suffering from the effects of
the liquor, but was all right as regards
speech. He had asked the Captain of the
warship said he was sorry he could do
nothing. Witness really thought he should
have had naval assistance, because he was
really a British sailor, at the bad language
used at night on the ship. It was harmful
that that sort of thing should
happen before Asiatics, and he felt that
he had to make an example of someone.
He had to do exactly the same thing at
his last port, Singapore.

Mr. William Mackie, the chief engineer
of the *Professor*, gave corroborative evi-
dence as to the defendant's absence from
duty.

The defendant was sentenced to hard
labour for six weeks, or until the ship
goes back home. Fifteen days' pay was
forfeited.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polihwalia and Kotwall, cotton
and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their
report dated April 13th, state:—

Since our last report on the 1st of
March by Mr. Pyram, our yarn market
has remained in a depressed condition
owing to the political unrest in various
parts of Kwangtung Province and espe-
cially in the vicinity of Canton, which has
to a great extent scared our buyers who,
being afraid of further disturbances, tried
to part with their holdings at a reduction
of 45 to 50 per cent. This has further
weakened our market and clearances have
consequently been very poor during this
interval.

During the latter part of the interval, a
few foreign holders having shown their
willingness to sell their stock, both spot
and forward, at the present low rates,
moderate business has been done in about
4,000 bales at a decline of 45 to 50 per
cent.

The present reduction in price is espe-
cially marked in No. 12s and 20s yarn,
inquiry for which has remained very low.
Total sales, 4,000 bales; unsold stock, 3,900
bales; unchanged, 18,000 bales.

Arrivals from Bombay 14,000 bales.
Shanghai reports moderate business
with various fluctuations in prices and
market unssteady.

Japanese Yarn.—In the absence of any
fresh arrivals, no movement is made in
this yarn and following are the present
quotations:—

Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$24.9; 3 Horses,
No. 16s at \$32.0; 3 Horses, No. 20s at
\$34.5; 200 bales of Yellow Lion, No. 20s
at \$34.5; Seton, No. 10s at \$25.4; Seton, No.
20s at \$33.3; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$33.1.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal and Chinese, no
arrivals, no stock. Nominal quotations:—
Bengal \$45 to \$52 per picul; Chinese \$43
to \$52 per picul.

I am glad to see the name of Dr. Alice
Hickling, M.B.E., on the Board of
Education. Apart from the fact that
she is an exceptionally broad-minded and
intelligent woman, she is bound to
welcome the recognition of a woman's
ability to work on such an important
matter.

There was a very jolly impromptu
dance at the Peak Club on Saturday
night. Some enterprising members felt
done out of the postponed dance, so they
beat up the by-ways and hidges and
danced till Cinderella's pumpkin, our
jolly old Peak tram, called upon all to
desist and go home.

Miss Moxon's wedding is this
week's excitement. The wedding dress was
a dream of lace and braid and the
wedding group was one of the prettiest
seen in Hongkong.

We have had a lot of correspondence
and talk about the war memorial, and
the idea of a simple and dignified
monument has the advantage of being
something permanent. One hopes that
there will be nothing misleading to the
Chinese in the form it takes, like our
Kings and Queens, looming in splendour
on Statue Square, who have caused
the ignorant Chinese to imagine that
we have dusky rulers. They think the bronze
is a reproduction of the colour of their
complexion. A good many people hope
that one section of the statue will con-
tain the names of all the Hongkong men
who voluntarily went overseas for ser-
vice, even if they were not killed. True
they did not pay the great sacrifice, but
they were ready to do so and their wives
and children were ready to give them up.
It would be something for their children
to know that their fellow-townsmen
had not forgotten them. They are most
of them just ordinary civilians now, with
no distinctive uniform or medal to mark
them. It is even considered bad form
to wear the King's silver medal for per-
manent disablement. Many are broken
in health and nerve and are inefficient
in money-making or in their jobs them-
selves. Some of them will never
make up for lost time, but we know, and
they know, and we ought to mark the
fact that they were ready to give beyond
and above the barriers they have already
made.

THE SUNDAY

RANDOM REFLECTIONS
ON THE STRIKE.

The leading topic of the day is the strike of the Chinese fitters employed in the engineering establishments of the Colony for an increase of 40 per cent. in their rates of pay. One would very much like to see authoritative statements issued showing on the one side how the men arrive at the figure of 40 per cent. and on the other what reasonable arguments the employers are able to advance against it. In the absence of such statements it is not a matter for much surprise that public sympathy is to a considerable extent with the men—possibly because they have heard only the men's case.

What one gathers from the statements published, largely from Chinese sources, is that the strike had its origin in the dockyards where, it is alleged, no change has been made in the scale of pay for very many years. In this respect the Royal Naval Dockyard stands in the same position as the private establishments. The men say that the cost of living in the Colony in recent years has increased very much, that they have made repeated requests that this should be recognised and the scale of pay revised, and that these requests, if they have not been altogether ignored, at least met with no favourable reception. At last these requests became an organised demand for 40 per cent., and the refusal of the dockyards—the private dockyards at any rate—to consider such a demand brought the men out on strike.

The Chinese engineers of the Colony are organised in a guild, and when the fitters of the dockyards struck, the fitters in every other concern in the Colony presented a similar demand to their employers with an intimation that they, too, would strike if the demand were not conceded. As there was combined action on the part of the men, it was necessary that there should be combined action on the part of the employers. In no case was the men's demand conceded. In fact, common agreement on the part of the employers would be a little difficult, for in many of the establishments, I understand, rates of pay have been improved to some extent in recent years, and the demand for a general increase of 40 per cent. on the part of the Chinese fitters in such cases seems especially unreasonable.

The electric trams have ceased to run, the electric light and power services are only maintained by the assistance of men from the Royal Navy, and the Royal Engineers, the Kowloon Railway and the Peak Tramway, though they have lost their Chinese fitters, have been able to maintain their services, and several local industries are handicapped by the strike. The Telephone Co. has managed so far to retain its fitters, but they, too, are demanding the extra 40 per cent. and won't be happy till they get it.

No one will dispute that the cost of living has increased very considerably in Hongkong since the war began—for the Chinese artisan as well as for the European. The cost of living has increased throughout the world—even in the interior of China. Perhaps the reader of these Notes observed in the *Daily Press* of yesterday some remarks on the subject by a correspondent writing from Nanning, up the West River. He wrote:

Three years ago a family of father, mother and two children could live on 25 cents a day—eating, of course, the very plainest food and poor quality rice. Now-a-days they cannot do it on less than 40 to 50 cents a day. Three years ago a workman's cottage could be rented at 80 cents a month. To-day the same house cannot be got for less than \$1.50. Wages are rising in proportion.

That shows an increase in rice and rent alone of from 80 to 100 per cent. What has been the increase in rents and rice in Hongkong in the same period? Everybody knows about the great increase which has taken place in the price of rice, and does anybody dispute that rents, too, have been advanced considerably? If we take the domestic budget of the Chinese family we have to recognise that there have been very substantial increases in the main necessities of life—house-rent, rice, oil, fuel, and clothing. What that increase amounts to exactly there are no official means of learning, but it is not beyond the capacity of a Government Department like the Chinese Secretariat definitely to ascertain. The general impression is that 40 per cent. does not cover the increase which has taken place in these bare necessities of life since the beginning of the war.

Come now to another consideration. It cannot be disputed that the rates of pay in Hongkong are generally very much higher than those which obtain anywhere in China, excepting, perhaps, Shanghai, which, like Hongkong, is to all intents and purposes a foreign city. The thought, however, suggests itself that when the dockyard scales of pay were adopted five, or it may be ten, years ago they were intended to afford the men a "living wage." It is manifest that, having regard to the increase in the cost of commodities which has since taken place, these wages to-day have not the same purchasing power that they had five years ago. What, then, is the contention of the dockyards? I have seen no public statement on the subject, but I fancy the reply would be to this effect: "The men during the war have been earning more than they have ever done before, because business has been good, and when that is the case they are assured of regular employment and they make plenty of overtime." I am told that it is no uncommon thing for fitters in the dockyards in these days to double their ordinary pay by overtime. They are thus earning wages which appear absolutely princely compared with the pay they are able to earn in Canton or elsewhere in China.

I do not know whether this adequately presents the situation, but it may do something towards giving the public a clearer comprehension of the factors in the dispute. There is room for discussion. The dock companies, after the strike began, intimated, through the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, their readiness to make certain concessions which the men calculate to amount to about 15 cent. I believe they subsequently improved upon this offer. But the men will listen to nothing less than 40 per cent., and so a deadlock has been reached. Hundreds of the men have left the Colony for Canton where other guilds of workmen are housing numbers of them and contributing to their support. It would be interesting to learn precisely what actuates this philanthropy.

It has to be borne in mind that in this matter the engineering establishments are fighting the battle of all employers of labour in the Colony. If they acquiesce in the full demand of the fitters, every employer of labour will, sooner or later, be required to make the same concession. Then there will be another jump in prices all round, only to be followed by demands for higher wages still. We are on the edge of a vicious circle, and the outlook is a serious one. It does not mitigate the situation to say that it is the same in most countries. The reader may perhaps call to mind some old lines which warn us that after the boom comes the slump, and after the "fizz" and the big cigar, the cigarette and the hump!

What the outcome of the strike may be I cannot venture to predict. The employers can stand the racket better than the men, but they can have no desire to see the industries of the Colony handicapped and the public inconvenienced longer than is necessary to secure a settlement of the dispute on a basis which will be reasonable and just to every interest. A stage has been reached in the dispute when it seems desirable that the Government should take a hand in the matter by appointing a Wage Board, before which the whole dispute can be re-argued, if assurances are forthcoming that the arbitration of the Board will be loyally accepted by both parties. At present the trouble, I understand, is that the men take up the quite unreasonable attitude of refusing any discussion of their demand. Surely the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, or some other representative body of Chinese in the Colony, can induce them to be reasonable.

RODERICK RANDOM.

FUNNY PLAYTHINGS.
ELECTRIC FITTINGS COLLECTOR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an electric fitter of the Hongkong Electric Company, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of electric fittings.

Acting Inspector Willis stated that on information received he visited defendant's house and found the fittings. Mr. V. Sorby, of the Electric Company, identified only a certain amount of the fittings as belonging to his firm.

Mr. Sorby, giving evidence, stated that some of the fittings belonged to his Company. The majority of the articles were old. Defendant had been employed by the Company for nearly five years, and had always borne a good character.

Inspector Willis stated that there were other fittings which were unidentified. That threw a certain amount of suspicion on the defendant. The Company had been missing several articles lately and blamed the Police.

Defendant said that he had bought a large quantity of fittings.

Mr. Hutchison: What for?

Defendant: To play with. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hutchison said that he did not think defendant had any intention of stealing the articles, otherwise he would have disposed of them. Because of his previous good character, he would discharge him. He warned him that if he persisted in taking the things away he would get into serious trouble.

ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
VICTIMIZED.SHROFF CHARGED WITH
EMBEZZLEMENT.

MANAGER'S PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese young man, a shroff employed by the Robert Dollar Co., was charged with embezzling \$188.50 belonging to the firm and with falsifying the cash books.

Mr. W. B. Hind, appearing for the defence, mentioned that the deficiency in the accounts had been made up by his client mixing up his money with his master's and then forgetfully making use of it.

Mr. Smith: A dangerous thing to do. Was he secured?

Mr. Hind: No. Continuing, Mr. Hind said that as soon as the deficiency was pointed out to his client—he understood that it was pointed out, as the latter had been away on a holiday and his desk had been searched—it was made good. In the meantime the proceedings had been taken, and although the Police were, nominally, prosecuting, the real prosecutors were the Robert Dollar Co., who were prepared to say that the deficiency had been made good, and were further prepared to ask the Magistrate for the utmost leniency, that was if the Magistrate was prepared to accept that explanation.

Inspector Watt: That amounts to a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Hind: No, that statement is made without going into the actual facts of the case.

Inspector Watt said that defendant had collected various sums, amounting to \$597.50. He had only paid \$505.20 into the bank. His duty was to enter all accounts in the bank book and take the money to the bank. In making up the cash book, a carbon copy of which was usually sent to America, he made the proper entry and later on he changed the figures in the cash book to read \$505.

Mr. Smith: Won't it be found out?

Inspector Watt: Yes, the money was taken to tide over certain difficulties.

Mr. Hind: He carried forward into the book for next month the money that should have been in his hands. Although he retained the money longer than he should have done, yet when he carried that amount forward he debited to himself the amount that should have been paid into the bank.

Inspector Watt: That is not so. There were several transactions and at the end of April the amount reached \$180.

Mr. Hind: Without admitting any criminal intention on my client's part, I may say that this has been due to a considerable amount of carelessness.

Mr. Smith: But altering the cash book is a serious thing.

Mr. Hind: I do not think he altered the cash book.

Mr. Smith: But he is charged with it.

Mr. Hind stated that as the money had been paid, and as the employees treated it as a civil case, he submitted that his client was only guilty of a technical offence.

Mr. Smith: I understand that the firm does not want to press the charge.

Inspector Watt: They wish for some sort of punishment.

Mr. B. E. Gunn, acting manager, said he was sorry that the solicitor for the defence had muddled up what was an intricate business deal. The youth did not have a cash-drawer and he could not mix up the firm's money with his own. He was simply working as an errand clerk and he had to pay certain moneys into the bank and get the sums entered to the credit of the firm. He had withheld a portion of that money, \$188.50, which was a small amount. As far as going into any civil action he would be a good deal rather charge the sum to profit and loss account when a reconciliation of the accounts had to be made. Defendant had falsely changed the figures in one of the outstanding cheques to make the sum correct.

He suggested that defendant should be given some little memento of the occasion to remember his deed, and he thought a suspended sentence to be of good behaviour would meet the case.

Mr. Smith: There is no provision for suspended sentences.

Mr. Gunn stated that as the father had paid the money he would plead for leniency on behalf of the father, who had shown his good intention and was a prosperous merchant in Yunnan. He hated to inflict a hardship on the father through the son. Could the Magistrate fine the youth?

Mr. Smith: I can give a fine instead of gaol for any offence.

Mr. Gunn replied that that would meet the case. He did not like to see the young man going to gaol for his first offence. The man had been trusted with large sums and it was probably due to the China New Year that the deficiency arose. The office in America would not have found the deficiency, but the local office would have. That the man intended to pay back the sum was proved by the fact that when he came to the office he had a paper in which were written the sums owing to the office. The father had promised to see to it that the man did not work in a European office as long as the Magistrate wished.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$100.

WOMEN AND GIRLS' PROTECTION ORNINANCE.

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE THE COURT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an interesting hearing was commenced under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, when a Chinese landlord was charged with allowing the first floor of his premises to be used as a brothel.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Peterson stated that on April 3rd a Chinese woman was fined \$100 for keeping a sly brothel on the premises. She had been previously fined for a similar offence and an order was made for the closing up of the premises. Defendant was the landlord, and a notice was served on him by the Chinese Secretariat. A large portion of the floor was used for a brothel.

A constable stated that he served the notice on defendant, who received it, stating that his master had gone to Canton.

Mr. Hutchison said that it had not been proved that defendant was landlord of the house.

The Sergeant replied that the notice was served on the defendant as landlord.

Mr. Davidson said that there was no one to say that defendant was the landlord. As a matter of fact, his defence was that defendant was not the immediate landlord.

Mr. Hutchison asked Mr. Davidson what he meant by "immediate."

Mr. Davidson: The person rented the floor to the brothel-keeper.

Mr. Hutchison: Well, the case will then revolve round the fact as to whether or no defendant is the immediate landlord.

Mr. Davidson: No, I said that to save time. I submit there is no charge for me to answer. Defendant rented that floor to another man who has absconded, and I maintain that the absconder is the immediate landlord.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that he was in doubt as to whether or no the principal tenant could be considered as the immediate landlord.

Acting Inspector Willis stated that there was no other landlord than the person registered as such at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Davidson said he thought that the absconder was the registered landlord of the floor.

Sergeant Peterson replied that that would be impossible, because the notice would then not have been served on defendant.

The case was remanded till Saturday for enquiry.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF
TR. DE MARK.MESSRS. DOLLEY & CO. SUMMON
CHINESE FIRM.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. H. L. Dennis, appearing on behalf of Messrs. Dolley & Co., summoned the Wah Loong firm, represented by Mr. M. K. Lo, for using their "Star" trade-mark on certain cotton goods, which was calculated to deceive the public.

The Police, acting on instructions, have seized 200 pieces of cotton and 300 labels, which are now in their custody.

Mr. Dennis suggested that the defendant should be asked whether he desired the case to be tried summarily or before the Supreme Court. It was necessary to know where the trial was to take place before a date could be fixed for the hearing.

Mr. Lo replied that he thought a date should be first fixed and that at the first hearing the question should be asked. He had come there to ask for a formal remand and had not discussed the matter with his client.

Mr. Dennis stated that the defendant must be informed in Court. He did not see why it should not be done now, as they could then find out how long the case would take.

Mr. Lo: In any case you will have to hear all the evidence.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that he did not know whether Mr. Dennis' suggestion was going to make any difference.

Mr. Lo stated that he had already written to Mr. Dennis telling him that although the mark was manufactured by his client it was done in perfect ignorance of the "Star" mark of Messrs. Dolley & Co. He also told Mr. Dennis that his client was perfectly prepared to undertake not to sell any more cotton under that trade mark. That undertaking was given without prejudice to his contention that it was not an infringement of the trade mark.

Mr. Dennis said that there was one point the defence had not realised. He wrote to Mr. Lo asking for full details and his friend replied that the letter covered all Mr. Dennis' queries. He was afraid that the letter did not cover one of the queries.

Mr. Lo said he would write to Mr. Dennis on the matter.

The hearing was fixed for Tuesday next.

WILL MAKE FORMAL DENIAL.

The Chinese Government is making preparations to formally deny that the negotiations of the bomb outrage outside the Foreign Office in Tokyo last October involved the bomb from a member of the suite of the Chinese Prince Detachment during the stay of that body in Yokohama.

When the appetite
is touchy!When summer days grow torrid and
appetite lags—when you're finicky about
food and don't know what to eat—let

HEINZ

of "57" Varieties Fame

add its inviting touch to your menu.

	small	large
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce	per tin	20 30
Pork and Beans plain	" "	20 30
Vegetarian Beans	" "	20 —
Kidney Beans with Tomato Sauce	" "	20 —
Tomato Ketchup	" bot	— 30
Evaporated Horseradish	" "	— 25
Sauerkraut	" "	— 35
Pearl Onions	" bot	— 50
Dill Pickles	" tin	— 35
Sweet Mixed Pickles	" bot	— 45
Sweet Gerkin Pickles	" "	— 45
India Relish	" "	— 45
Pea Soup	" tin	— 40
Tomato Soup	" "	20 30
Spaghetti in Tomato	" "	20 30
Strawberry Preserve	" bot	— 80
Pure Malt Vinegar	" Quart bot	50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

15

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—
different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

HOTEL MANSIONS,

TOP FLOOR,

HONGKONG.

NEW RECORDS

"TAXI"

ONE STEP.

"CLEO"

FOX-TROT.

AT

ANDERSON'S

117

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT

of

SEMI-TRIMMED HATS

for

SPRING WEAR.

Inspection appreciated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.

Length over all... 55 feet
Breadth extreme... 11' 1 inch
Depth of Hold... 5' 5"
Gross Tonnage... 23.01
Net Tonnage... 10.87
Cylinders... 10" & 13"
Boiler of Steel Round Horizontal
Multitubular
Diameter of Boiler... 4' 6"
Length of Boiler... 5' 2"
Working Pressure... 120 lbs.
For further Particulars,
Apply—
GORDON & COY.,
St. Georges Buildings,
750

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

BY virtue of Russian National Laws promulgated by the former Imperial Government and not abrogated by any of the successive Russian Provisional Governments, every Russian enterprise or company is bound to have its Head Office or Board of Directors within the boundaries of the State. On the ground of this Law and in conformity with the constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the Provisional Government—PRIMORSKYAYA ZEMSKAYA UPRAVLA—(The Zemstvo of the Littoral Provinces) on the 15th day of March 1920, established the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet with a temporary seat in Vladivostok (Decree No. 107).

Mr. A. V. PRIZANSKY, the known, Promoter of the ALL-RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Nagasaki, has been appointed General Manager of the Russian Volunteer Fleet for the Far East and Executive Director of the above-mentioned Board. (Ordinances of the Provisional Government Nos. 157 and 71 dated March 25th, 1919).

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

MR. N. D. FEDOROFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Tsuruga, acting Agent for Central Japan, by virtue of Art. 34 of the Constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, is discharged from his Office by the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The dismissal of Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF has been legalized by the Minister of Trade and Industry of the Provisional Government (The Zemstvo of the Littoral Provinces).

In consequence of this the Russian Volunteer Fleet warns all banks, concerns and individuals against Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF's acts on behalf of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which acts the Russian Volunteer Fleet will not bear any responsibility after this announcement.

On all questions arising from the contracts, agreements, obligations, etc., already signed by Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF, as the Representative of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the parties interested are invited to apply at once to the duly authorized Executive Director of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, Capt. D. A. Lukhmanoff, care of Nagasaki Agency of the Russian Volunteer Fleet (Address: Jura Bund No. 4, Nagasaki).

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Executive Director,
Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

748

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TELEMACHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into 10th Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 13th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Godowns leave the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 18th will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 2nd, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, April 13th, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

LOST, stolen or gone astray in Kowloon one BULL BITCH, lemon and white. Answers to the name of Beauty. Finder please return to—
J. M. A. REMEDIOS,
Old Supreme Court Building,
or No. 3, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon.
744

WANTED.

SERVICES OF NURSE on Peak. Reply stating salary expected under.
Box 745,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
745

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS for the combined HONGKONG SCHOOLS will be held on FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd, at the Race Course. There will be the usual races for Past Pupils, namely, Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap), and Seven Furlongs Flat Race (Handicap). The Entrance fee for these two races is 50 Cents, and the names may be given in on the field.
746

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th.

TEA DANCE FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17th.

TEA DANCE FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18th.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon Tea.
310

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to inform their Customers that they have received a shipment of Spratt's Dog and Puppy Biscuits and Orvals.
738

NOTICE.

THE business of an Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Appraiser, hitherto carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of "GEO. P. LAMBERT," will, as from this date, be carried on by the same parties under the style or firm name of "LAMBERT, BROS."
Dated 7th day of April, 1920.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
H. A. LAMBERT.
702

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN WATTE COOPER BONNAB in our Firm ceased on March 31st, 1920.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, April 13th, 1920.
728

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

HAVING been appointed Fire and Marine Underwriting AGENTS to the above Company we are prepared to issue Policies at current rates.

PRINCE'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, April 10th, 1920.
718

NOTICE.

I, GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON, General Managers of DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned steamer of which they are the owners to carry a similar name to other steamers of the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "MUBIALTA," of Hongkong, official number 13342, of gross tonnage 1847.79 tons, register tonnage 975.37 tons, heretofore owned by Mr. H. M. H. NEMAZEE, of Hongkong, for permission to change her name to "HALLOONG" and to have her registered in the new name as the Port of Hongkong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong, this 10th day of April, 1920.
GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON.
731

BABY AMAH.

LADY wishes to recommend her small baby amah. Thoroughly capable and reliable.
Mrs. CARTWRIGHT,
145, The Peak.
714

FOR SALE.

ONE COLE AERO-EIGHT PASSENGER TOURING CAR 1918 Model, fitted with wire wheels, complete with spare wheel and Tube, front bumper, Boyce Motor meter, and cushion covers. Any reasonable offer accepted.
Apply—
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Garage No. 7, Russell St. Te. 159
743

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JAMES, MCKENZIE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1920.
732

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, 1920, at 5.30 P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1919.

To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

H. B. L. DOWRIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 7th, 1920.
704

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, APRIL 17th, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, April 9th, 1920.
729

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on MONDAY, APRIL 19th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 29th February, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the 18th April, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
HARRY BYRNE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1920.
638

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, at 2.45 P.M.

1. To receive Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To Elect Officers and Committee for ensuing year.
3. To Discuss Club business generally.
D. GOW,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
720

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3 per cent (equal to 3/4 per share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares and 6 per cent (equal to 6/4 per share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 4/104 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after MONDAY, May 2nd, 1920, at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, April 26th to MONDAY, May 2nd, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 7th, 1920.
706

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, JUNE 14th, 1920.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the "REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG."

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1920.

The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:

(a) One King Edward VII Scholarship of £40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Fifteen hundred dollars, Hongkong Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; and that he has not applied any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations for the Matriculation Examination 1920.
N. TRESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
745

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & CO'S

"BULL DOG"

BRAND

GUINNESS'

STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen ... \$26.50

per dozen ... \$3.35

SPLITS per case of 12 dozen ... \$28.00

per dozen ... \$2.35

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TEL. 616

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LEGATION OFFICE: 111, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14th, 1920.

DESPOTISM IN HONGKONG

The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the appeal by Li HONG MI against his deportation from Hongkong, reproduced in our issue of Saturday last, is, in what we may call its chief aspect, of a nature which must considerably astonish the lay Englishman in this Colony, if it causes little or no surprise among the legal fraternity. We have now the highest legal authority of the Empire for saying that the Governor of this Colony may exercise greater powers over the liberties of the subject than are vested in the King-Emperor himself; that, in short, it is competent for the Governor of the Colony to deny to British subjects what we have hitherto regarded as our inalienable rights and liberties guaranteed under Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus Act. The outstanding feature of the Great Charter stipulates that "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise damaged, but by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." In the Habeas Corpus Act, in so far as it concerns the case under notice, we have it provided that no inhabitant of England (unless by his own consent, or in case he should have committed a capital offence in the place to which he is deported), should be sent prisoner "to Scotland or to any place beyond the sea, within or without the British Dominions." When Li HONG MI, in 1918, appealed to the Supreme Court of the Colony against the Governor's order of deportation, the Chief Justice (Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.) made in his judgment these significant observations: "The local Legislature has entrusted to a Government official powers of a most exceptional character, and it has, in express and unequivocal terms, given to the Governor-in-Council powers that override the generally accepted principles of the Common Law of England affecting the

liberty of the subject; and in clear language it has provided that these powers cannot be challenged, assuming that the arbitrary procedure laid down by the Ordinance is complied with. This Court, therefore, has no power to overrule its actions."

The judgment of the Privy Council fully confirms this pronouncement. Li HONG MI won his appeal entirely on the technical point that the provisions of the Ordinance in a certain respect, had not been complied with. The order in question was made under the powers conferred by the Deportation Ordinance of 1917, passed by the Governor of Hongkong in Legislative Council. "Although Hongkong is a Crown Colony and the provisions of the Ordinance affect materially the rights of British subjects as they would be under the Common Law of England," said the President of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, "there is no doubt as to the validity of these provisions and the Ordinance enacting them." Lord HALDANE went on to say that "Under Letters Patent the Crown had conferred on the Governor power, with the consent of his Legislative Council, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony. It is clear that under a grant from the Crown of such powers the Government of the Colony can legislate freely, even to the extent of altering the Common Law, and such statutes of the Imperial Parliament as have not been made applicable to the Colony by express words or necessary intendment. This is laid down by the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, which provides, by a 3, that no Colonial Law shall be inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England, unless repugnant to a statute so made applicable, or to some order or regulation made under it." Yet we venture to believe that never before has the Privy Council been called upon to review a case involving, as this one did, the fundamental rights and liberties of a British subject as guaranteed by the Great Charter. We are wholly unacquainted with the history of the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, but we have very little doubt that the Colonial Laws with whose validation Parliament at that date was chiefly, if not entirely, concerned were the laws passed by the Legislatures of self-governing Colonies. The laws passed in the Crown Colonies obviously are in quite another category. In the Crown Colonies the Legislatures are not elective bodies, but really, to all intents and purposes, only so many departments of the Colonial Office. The Governor, having an official majority at his command on the Council, is in a position to pass whatever legislation he desires, subject only to the royal veto. We are not concerned with individuals in the case which was, furnished us with a text for these observations, but with the great principle involved. We have, authoritatively laid down that the Governor of a Crown Colony may cause to be enacted a law affecting the liberty of the British subject in a manner opposed to the Common Law of England; he may deport a British subject without a preliminary trial "by his peers or by the law of the land"; it was sufficient justification for his action in the case under notice that "in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council the person was guilty of the offences alleged against him. Where the Governor-in-Council in the present instance made a mistake was in condemning the man on general allegations, while the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that the words used in the Ordinance 'describe only a person who has been guilty of a specific offence or specific misconduct on some particular occasion, and cannot be satisfied by showing that there is a person who is merely reputed, however justly, to possess the character of having made a general practice of the sort of misconduct referred to.' This being so, for the reason already given, their lordships held that the decision came to by the Governor-in-Council could not stand. "For it affects the liberty of a British subject in a fashion which the Ordinance, construed strictly as it must be, does not warrant." The point we desire to emphasize is that even had the provisions of the Ordinance been entirely complied with, the liberty of the subject is still affected in a way which outrages the fundamental principles of British law and the natural rights of the British subject. Here is a case in which the Governor passes an Ordinance, taking unto himself the most exceptional powers—powers entirely foreign to the long-established principles of British justice—and is enabled to exercise them with the freedom of a despot. We are provided in the Colony with Courts of Law; yet this Deportation Ordinance, passed in the year 1917, disregards the ordinary processes of law and sets up a sort of Star Chamber

procedure for dealing with a British subject whom it is sought to deport, and the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, based upon this Star Chamber procedure, that the accused is guilty of the offences alleged against him, is held sufficient warrant for depriving him of his Common Law rights. Now that the Privy Council has upheld the right of the Governor in Legislative Council to pass such legislation, it seems quite open for the Governor to amend the Ordinance further by denying to a British subject the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Colony against an order of deportation! What, we wonder, are the considerations, which govern the advice to His Majesty to assent to, or to veto, any Colonial enactment? We cannot but believe that this un-English legislation received the Royal assent because, by some mischance, the legal advisers at the Colonial Office, did not recognise how seriously it violated the fundamental principles of British justice. For the credit of the Colony it ought to be promptly removed from the Statute Book.

Ten deaths from influenza occurred in the Colony during last week.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang left Hongkong yesterday for Shanghai on the *Katori Maru*.

A Chinese woman, mistress of a junk, was fined \$5,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of 2,000 teels of opium and several revolvers and ammunition.

Robbery with violence in a house near the Ko Shing Theatre has been reported to the Police. It appears that six men entered the house and, after binding up the inmates, attempted to ransack the place. An alarm, however, was raised and the robbers made themselves scarce.

Twenty-one cases (3 deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever, six cases (5 deaths) of plague, four cases of diphtheria, one case (one death) of small-pox, and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony during last week. Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported on Monday.

At the fortnightly meeting of the local Sanitary Board, held yesterday evening, Dr. Ozwie said that the Board would like to have more information from the Government Analyst as to where adulterated liquors and food, on which he reported were found and as to the nature of the adulteration. The Chairman (Mr. G. R. Saye) promised to make the necessary arrangements to secure such details.

Sir Hayilland de Saussure, who presided at the recent ratepayers' meeting at Shanghai pointed out that the Council had a perfect right to propose the appointment of a Chinese Advisory Committee but what Mr. Little proposed—Chinese representation on the Council—was something which he felt was right and wise, but which the Council could not do. It was a matter which had to go to Peking to be thrashed out between the Powers and the Chinese Government.

A fire broke out last night in a tenement house at Peking Road, Kowloon, behind the Police Station. The fire originated in the kitchen and spread to the second and third storeys of the building before it was extinguished. It was fortunate for the occupants of the adjacent flats that there was hardly any wind blowing at the time and that the Police were at hand. As it was the fire lasted for over an hour, calling for strenuous efforts on the part of the Police, who worked the hoses from different angles of the building, and a child, four years old, who was in a cubicle, was burned to death.

In reply to the lengthy telegram addressed to the Premier, by General Wang Chan-yuan and all other Shantung military commanders, opposing direct negotiation with Japan for the settlement of the Tientsin question, a circular to the following effect has been sent out: "The Central Government is not in the least inclined to accept the proposal for direct negotiation in connection with the Shantung question. I am also a native of Shantung. I am not so mean as to forsake my family home and tombs of my ancestors. I can assure you all that I am not less patriotic than any of you, etc."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

BAGDAD, April 9th.
Captain Goriolico and Lieut. Grassi, flying to Tokyo, have arrived from Aleppo.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY
LARGE GERMAN ARMY.

PARIS, April 9th.

A Havas message states:—

To-day order reigns everywhere in Frankfurt. The authorities succeeded in appeasing the students, and a municipal proclamation calling the people to keep calm was issued.

The leaders in the rioting who were arrested were sent out of the occupied region.

The newspapers are again appearing without being submitted to a censorship. The period provided by the protocol of August last for the disarmament of the greater part of the German army and, especially, for the withdrawal of the German forces allowed in the Ruhr Basin expires to-morrow.

The French state that there are still about 40,000 troops in the neutral zone with an additional 60,000 in the area between Munster-am-Stein and Osnabruck. These troops must be disarmed immediately and the German army reduced to the maximum 200,000—inclusive of all Sicherheitswehr, Freikorps, Bulgerwehr and student organisations bearing arms.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

LONDON, April 11th.

The British Government, replying to the French Government, re-affirms their determination to enforce the execution of the Treaty as regards disarmament, reparation, coal supplies, etc., in collaboration with the Allies. The Note points out that the present disagreement with France does not concern the execution of the Treaty, but the situation concerning the request of Germany to be allowed to send troops into the neutral zone to restore order.

It is well-known that the view the British shared with the Allies was that the request should be granted, subject to guarantees that the neutrality should be restored after the time limit had expired. The British were prepared to enforce these guarantees. The French, however, contended that Allied troops should advance and occupy German towns as a condition of the allowance that German troops should enter the neutral zone.

The Allies were unanimously opposed to this course, but the French then decided to act independently. It is understood that the French reply justified, acting independently, while stating that it was not contemplated in any case that it will not obtain the consent of the Allies before action.

The British Government believe that the strength and success of every Alliance depends on unanimity of action. Inasmuch as the possibility of independent action appears to be still contemplated, the situation remains to be cleared up.

It is understood that pending the establishment of clear understanding in this connection the British Ambassador in Paris is not attending any meetings of the conference for concerting measures as regards Germany, as such conferences are nugatory as long as any Ally is acting independently of the rest.

EFFECT OF FRENCH NOTE.

PARIS, April 11th.

Well-informed circles consider that there is reason to hope that M. Millerand's Note will close the incident with regard to the occupation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt.

Newspapers state that when sending M. Millerand's Note to London, Lord Derby also sent a draft and suggested a conciliatory reply which the London Cabinet approved and immediately returned to Paris.

London correspondents of French newspapers state that M. Millerand's Note made an excellent impression in British political circles where it is believed that full agreement will be rapidly reached.

GERMANS WITHDRAWING TROOPS.

BERLIN, April 11th.

It is semi-officially stated that the withdrawal of all troops which are no longer needed in the Ruhr region has already begun.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 13th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law said that a difference, which the Government greatly deplores, has arisen between the British and the French Governments, but the exchange of Notes between London and Paris justifies the belief that both Governments will recognise, more than ever, the necessity of maintaining an intimate and cordial agreement in the settlement of the great questions now confronting them in Germany and elsewhere. The approaching conference of the heads of Allied Governments would no doubt serve to confirm and consolidate a complete understanding between the two Governments. Therefore, discussion was undesirable. He added that there was no truth whatever in the statement of certain sections of the Press that there had been any difference of opinion in the British Cabinet over the matter.

A NEW COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, April 11th.

According to the *Freiheit*, in spite of the issue of a warrant for their arrest, General Luettwitz and Colonel Bischoff are at present in the Stralsund district, organising a fresh counter-revolutionary movement. The Government has been informed of this by the Governor of Stralsund, and promised immediately to intervene, but up to the present nothing has been done.

WILL FRANCE EXTEND THE OCCUPATION?

BERLIN, April 11th.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger* reports a further French extension of the occupation of Germany. Stockstadt and Babenhause have already been occupied. French troops are approaching Aschaffenburg and marching southwards from Darmstadt.

On the contrary, Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that M. Millerand, replying to the German Charge d'Affaires, denied France's intention to extend the occupation.

BRITISH REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

LONDON, April 10th.

The *Sunday Times* says that, prior to Mr. Lloyd George's departure, the Cabinet hurriedly met and drafted a reply to the French Note. The reply is described as less harsh in tone than the first Note.

DISBANDMENT OF THE CIVIC GUARDS.

BERLIN, April 10th.

The Government order to disband the Civic Guards, who total 2,000,000, is encountering with resistance in many districts. A deputaion representing 200,000 Nieder-Lausitz farmers to the Minister of the Interior, refused to surrender its arms unless the workers were disarmed, and threatened to cut off food from the towns.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger* says that Local Guards will be formed in place of the Civic Guards, and will be armed with revolvers and truncheons.

CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA.

NO PROSPECT OF ITS BEING ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

The defeat of the compulsory military training provisions of the Army Bill being certain, the Senate leaders are trying to substitute voluntary military training for four months yearly for all youths of 19 years and over.

PRO-IRISH DEMONSTRATION.

MORE WOMEN ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

Several more women have been arrested for attempting to picket at the British Embassy.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY FOR NEWMAN.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Billiards Championship resulted as follows:—Newman, 8,000; Reeco, 6,543.

BOLSHEVIEK SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF TUAPSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11th.

The Bolsheviki have captured Tuapse.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FUTURE OF ARMENIA.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Executive Committee of the League of Nations met in Paris and adopted four reports submitted to it.

The first, presented by the Belgian Ambassador, related to the protection of minorities in Turkey. The Committee decided to express to the Supreme Council its approval of the desiderata recommended and that it is disposed to enter a compact with the Supreme Council as regards the measures to be taken to guarantee the execution of clauses designed for the protection of these minorities.

Signor Longare submitted a report on the subject of the repatriation of prisoners still in Siberia, the number of which is estimated between 120,000 and 200,000. The Committee adopted a resolution whereby Dr. Nansen, the celebrated explorer, will be entrusted with the task of investigating the manner in which the necessary credits may be secured. Meanwhile, medical stores are being despatched to combat mortality among the prisoners.

A report by the Spanish Ambassador, relative to elections in the free state of Dantzig for the formation of a Constitutional Assembly, was presented. It was decided to advise the High Commissioner that the election may be held; this, however, will not be making a precedent as regards future elections.

A report by Lord Robert Cecil on the protection and maintenance of the future State of Armenia was presented, but as the League of Nations had not the necessary financial and military resources it was suggested that the Supreme Council should decide how temporary financial arrangements may be secured. The Committee is of opinion that it will not be difficult, when this is decided, to find a mandatory Power.

NEW YORK SENSATION.

POLICE OFFICIAL INDICTED.

NEW YORK, April 9th.

Police Inspector Henry, commanding the "tenderloin" district, and two of his staff, have been indicted for neglect of duty. This is the first result of sensational disclosures by the clergyman, Dr. Strator, who visited dance halls and other resorts and declared that he found liquor freely sold and other illegal acts committed.

The proprietors of certain resorts have also been indicted. All indictments have been obtained by Assistant District Attorney Smith, against whom Inspector Henry recently preferred sensational charges in which he stated that Mr. Smith was personally interested in gambling and other unlawful resorts.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NOT VISITING CANADA ON HIS RETURN JOURNEY.

OTTAWA, April 11th.

The Prince of Wales, in a message to the Canadian Press, says that he returns to England via Panama, in order to visit the West Indies. He regrets he is unable to carry out his intention of visiting Canada on his return journey, but he means to come to Canada at the first opportunity.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR MR. THOMAS HARDY.

It was fitting that on the same day that the Oxford University Dramatic Society should be producing "The Dynasts," the University in Convocation should confer the degree of Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa upon the author, Mr. Thomas Hardy, O.M.

In consequence of the large gathering which assembled, the ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, the Vice-Chancellor, the President of Trinity, presiding.

In presenting Mr. Hardy, who met with an enthusiastic reception, the Public Orator, Dr. A. D. Godley, said Mr. Hardy's novels were so well-known where the English tongue was spoken that the mere mention of his name should be sufficient recommendation. No one had so skillfully interwoven the charm of the English country, with narrative and characterisation. It might be truly said of him, as was said of Virgil, *Mille aliquid facit annuuntur possidentes rure Camenae*. He was a realist in the best sense, and his insight into the enduring elements of Nature must give his stories permanent fame. The Public Orator went on to say that Mr. Hardy might well have a reputation on his poetry alone, apart from his novels.

Mr. Hardy, on shaking hands with the Vice-Chancellor, was heartily cheered, and the applaus was renewed as he took his seat in the semi-circle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TREND OF SILVER VALUES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your leader to-day you advance the view that the soaring price of silver is due, chiefly, to the decrease in the output of the precious metal, and that we may reasonably expect in the course of time a return to something like the pre-war conditions in the relative values of gold and silver. The view that there may be anyone "rigging" the silver market has been characterised as a fallacy. It will surprise no one more than the operators in the silver market that all their labours have been in vain and that all the profits they have made have been a delusion, for one of the most potent factors in raising the price of silver has been speculation. It is true, as your leader-writer states, that the key of the silver problem lies in Mexico, but only so far as it affects production. Mexico is not in the picture when the question of distribution is taken into account. Even in production, the United States is not a negligible factor. Then, in considering production, one must not leave out of account Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, as the bulk of the supplies for European consumption come from those countries. Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Turkey, Italy and Russia—not to mention Australia, Japan, and Canada—are all silver producing countries.

The output in the United States, in any case, compares most favourably with the output in Mexico; at one period it was higher than in Mexico. The decrease in output has partly been due to the war, as for a considerable period during the war most of the other silver-producing countries than those in America were engaged in a life-and-death struggle and had no time to work the mines. But the shortage of supply began earlier than the war. In fact the supply has been deliberately regulated to suit circumstances, even the political upheavals in Mexico have been traced to the desire of the operators in the silver market to reduce the supplies of the precious metal. That such tactics are employed may be gathered from a study of the causes which lead to a shortage of coal and other supplies. Recently Reuter informed us that a conspiracy had been discovered in the United States having for its aim the curtailment of the coal supplies at their very source—the mines, and it was not only the capitalists who were involved but the workers in the mines as well. Then the United States' official forecast of the new wheat crop shows how woefully great the shortage is as compared with the previous year, and this decrease is attributed to the removal of State control and—save the mark!—the easy-going nature of the farmer. The owners of the silver mines, the workers in the mines and those dealing in the silver market are neither philanthropists, nor are they ignorant of the ways of getting the most out of the precious ore in the markets of the world.

It is, however, the operators in the silver market who dictate the price, and, consequently, reap the richest harvest in profits. Their methods are no more open to question than those of those who buy shares in a Company and sell them at a profit. The present high price of silver is as natural a phenomenon as, say, the high price of coal, bread, butter and a hundred other things, from a business point of view. If the two experts mentioned by your leader-writer say that it is a fallacy that some person or persons manipulate the price of the dollar to suit his or their particular fancy, then they have, evidently, lost sight of the events in 1916 and 1917 when silver was being bought wherever available by those who had expert knowledge of the conditions in the silver market and the British Government was being urged by British men in England to control the silver market. It was not for the satisfaction of aesthetic desires that markets were being ransacked in the last three years of the war from East to West for silver trinkets, silver tea-sets and silver ornaments. The decrease in the output of silver was foreseen on the day Great Britain declared war on Germany, and the operators began to make preparations accordingly. It was also foreseen that the end of the war must see a great demand for raw material, and consequently a great demand for silver, as the countries producing the raw material for the world's factories practically all use silver currency. In the circumstances, it is rather difficult to understand what the experts mean by discounting manipulation of the market so conclusively as a factor in the rise of the price of silver.

For other words, of the Hongkong Idiot, one may agree with them if they say that a "corner" in silver has never been known to have been a successful coup. Even then, a "corner" in silver has been attempted and not entirely without success. It ended in disaster for the perpetrating group—it was about four years before the war—but through no fault in the methods. The group secured the control of the silver market for a time, and forced the price of silver up to 100s. etc.

JAPANESE LANDLORDS NERVOUS.

MANY HOUSES FOR SALE IN SUBURBS.

Some alarm at what is thought to be the approach of business depression in Japan is being felt in some quarters, and, as an unmistakable sign of this, people point to the increasing number of dwelling houses in Japan which are now offered for sale. There has been a great slump in the share, rice and cotton yarn markets, and a downward tendency is noticeable in several other commodities, although the retail dealers, with their characteristic indifference when the decline of prices is concerned, fail to take notice of this falling market.

In some suburban towns, such as Shibuya, Yoyogi, Setagaya and Nakano, a number of new houses just completed and, in some cases, those partially built, are being offered for sale. This phenomenon is explained on the hypothesis that many people, in view of the extraordinarily high rent charged, have been induced to leave land and have been building houses on it, but owing to the growing tightness of the money market, the intention of the bankers to grant loans and the steady fall in the price of shares and other securities, these people, either find it impossible or inadvisable to hold on to their house property or to complete the buildings now in course of construction.

The growing stringency in the money market has, apparently, hit hard speculative builders of dwelling houses and the promoters of new mushroom concerns which are building offices. The metropolitan police authorities are said to be carrying on investigations as regards the sale of factories and dwellings, as well as the completion or otherwise of the buildings for which police permission has been given.

STUDENT.

Hongkong, April 12th.

CABLE SERVICE RELIEF.

ARRANGEMENTS IN AMERICA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

A Seattle communication states that immediate relief in the trans-Pacific communication service is expected this month according to a statement made by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce when the telegraph stations of the Radio Corporation of America are given back by the Government, the Radio Corporation is preparing to augment its service so that the large volume of business now offered for transmission across the Pacific can be handled easily.

Mr. Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation has advised the Seattle Chamber that an active resumption of service to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan will be started at once. This Corporation has taken over the stations of the Marconi interests in America. Included in the plans for expansion is the erection of a powerful radio station on the west coast of the United States, probably in the vicinity of Seattle.

Business men in Seattle have hailed the announcement of the corporation's plans with much enthusiasm. Owing to the lack of adequate cable facilities, the commercial interests of the Pacific Northwest have suffered many delays which have meant the loss of thousands of dollars in trade. Pacific cable transmission has been in a deplorable state for many months and at this time both cables are broken and out of commission.

The cable by way of the Hawaiian Islands parted recently and American firms were forced to use the Canadian cable from Vancouver to Australia. But later this cable broke and all wire communication was cut off with the Far East except by way of Europe.

For more than a year the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has been working for better communication service between the United States and the Orient. With the new wireless service in effect, it is expected some of the delays that have been suffered will be avoided.

F.M.S. TRADE AND LABOUR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

At the fourth annual meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, held at Ipoh on March 31st, the Hon. Mr. H. P. Clodd made a comprehensive survey of the Chamber's activities last year supplementing the information given in the annual report.

Mr. E. Burnside, Commissioner of Trade and Customs F.M.S., in an important address, sounded a note of warning regarding the decline in tin output, the over-production in rubber and the consequent necessity of developing and increasing local industries, like the manufacture of matches. Discussing the question of labour, wages and strikes, he said that sooner or later, and better sooner, a stand must be made against the augmentation of wages for its spelt ruin to any country to accede to the aims of labour, namely less work and more pay. Higher wages and low productivity would not ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes so generally desired, but low wages assured a continuity of employment and consequently an improvement in trade. The aggregate value of trade in 1919 was 299 million dollars, or 23 per cent. over that in 1918. Comparing the pre-war year, 1913, the increase last year in imports amounted to 110 per cent. and in exports to 23 per cent. Foreign trade showed great recovery, the United Kingdom leading the list with an increase of two millions in imports and of 35 millions in exports. Other countries also showed a great improvement, Japan being the one exception. The excess of exports over imports reached the colossal figure of 160 millions, proving the strong position of the country.

The Chairman proposed an amendment to rule 37, "that no person who is not a natural born British subject shall be eligible to serve on a branch committee." This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. F. S. Phisick, vice-President, proposed that this general meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce be strongly urged upon the Government that the Customs department be federalised. Mr. Baird Mathews, seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

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SECRET WARS.

MAD MULLAH'S LAST EXPLOIT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Colonel Amery, on behalf of the Colonial Office, has drawn aside the veil which screened the operations in Somaliland, and has informed a surprised House of Commons that the affair is over (writes the *Times*). There seems no doubt that the Mullah Mahomed Abdullah has been completely routed, thanks chiefly, as we anticipated, to the effective use of aeroplanes. Colonel Amery further explained that, while we were busy with the Great War, the Mullah practically seized the eastern half of British Somaliland, and transformed himself from a nomadic free-booter into a warrior based on fixed positions. He built "stone forts of immense strength" at Jid Ali and Baran, near the coast in the Wargungul country, overlooking the Gulf of Aden, and he had a similar fortified position on his own base at Tale, about 110 miles south in the Nogal Valley. His forts have been bombarded and destroyed, his followers killed or taken prisoner, his castle and large numbers of rifles captured, and even his personal effects seized. The Mullah himself is in flight with a small party of horsemen. Colonel Amery says that there were practically no casualties, that the only reinforcements sent to the Protectorate were a single battalion of the King's African Rifles from East Africa and one unit of the Royal Air Force, and that the rest of the work was done by the Somaliland Camel Corps (normally 500 strong) and part of an Indian battalion already stationed on the coast, together with naval landing parties. It is clear from Colonel Amery's explanation that the operations were successful. It is also clear that in the open country of Somaliland aircraft can be used with extraordinary results. What is not clear is the reason for the reticence maintained by the Colonial Office after success was attained. Colonel Amery admits that the Mullah's inland stronghold was captured on February 26th, the day before the publication of the British East Africa, apparently compelled disclosure of the facts. The Colonial Office seems to regard its minor wars as purely private adventures which are no concern of the public, as was shown during the Great War by a speech delivered by Lord Harcourt. The same reticence has been maintained by the War Office in regard to small expeditions in Kurdistan and elsewhere. One expects the premature disclosure of intended operations, but the various Departments which take the field on their own account should understand that no more secret wars, however small, will be tolerated. The moment issue is joined, the public, who have to pay and Parliament, which is ultimately liable to be called to account, have a right to know what is going on.

We agree that the Mullah was probably received the day before he was captured, but we shall believe in his final over-throw when he is dead. He has always, as on this occasion, eluded capture, and has turned up again. Once we missed him, but captured his mother-in-law, an exploit which he contemplated with marked equanimity. He has been defeated and killed as often as Osman Digna, only to reappear some years ago. Mr. John Dill, who is a member of the House, said that "parties come and parties go in this House, but the Mad Mullah goes on for ever." In 1914 Lord Harcourt said that "the Mullah is an old man; he is in an advanced state of decay; he is physically immovable, and incapable of leading the dervishes in any of these forays." Within a year the Mullah had seized half the Protectorate and had started building forts and now we see him blithely riding off into the desert. It is time the Government explained more clearly their policy in Somaliland. Lord Harris, who administered the coast for five years, said long ago that we went there to get beef and mutton for the Aden garrison, and that he had resolutely refused to administer the interior or to undertake military operations. Mr. Byatt, who was Commissioner in 1915, said that "the commercial value of the coast will never be greater than it is at present," which is next to nothing at all. Is there any oil there? Rumour says there is. Lord Cranborne said in 1903 that "it was never intended to extend our effective administration far into the interior." Lord Middleton, when Secretary of State for War, said that we had no intention of administering the country, and that our policy was to keep the line and protect the tribes off into the desert. It is time the Government explained more clearly their policy in Somaliland. Lord Harris, who administered the coast for five years, said long ago that we went there to get beef and mutton for the Aden garrison, and that he had resolutely refused to administer the interior or to undertake military operations. Mr. Byatt, who was Commissioner in 1915, said that "the commercial value of the coast will never be greater than it is at present," which is next to nothing at all. Is there any oil there? Rumour says there is. Lord Cranborne said in 1903 that "it was never intended to extend our effective administration far into the interior." Lord Middleton, when Secretary of State for War, said that we had no intention of administering the country, and that our policy was to keep the line and protect the tribes off into the desert. It is time the Government explained more clearly their policy in Somaliland. Lord Harris, who administered the coast for five years, said long ago that we went there to get beef and mutton for the Aden garrison, and that he had resolutely refused to administer the interior or to undertake military operations. Mr. Byatt, who was Commissioner in 1915, said that "the commercial value of the coast will never be greater than it is at present," which is next to nothing at all. Is there any oil there? Rumour says there is. Lord Cranborne said in 1903 that "it was never intended to extend our effective administration far into the interior." Lord Middleton, when Secretary of State for War, said that we had no intention of administering the country, and that our policy was to keep the line and protect the tribes off into the desert. It is time the Government explained more clearly their policy in Somaliland.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

April 13th.
Hong Hwa, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. Bainbridge, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.
Lianan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Cole, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.
Nam Wan, Portuguese str., 233 tons, Capt. Costa, from Macao, with a general cargo.

April 13th.
Fukui Maru, Japanese str., 291 tons, Capt. Yoshizawa, from Tamsui, with a cargo of coal.—Kempira & Co.
Hirado Maru, Japanese str., 855 tons, Capt. Kutan, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.
Kojun Maru, Japanese str., 740 tons, Capt. Honka, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.
Toku Maru, Japanese str., 710 tons, Capt. Kuwahata, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—O.S.I.
Telemachus, British str., 4,801 tons, Capt. Elford, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Toyooka Maru, Japanese str., 7,097 tons, Capt. Shinatori, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES

April 10th.
Amakusa Maru, for Keelung.
Armand Behic, for Yokohama.
Derwent, for Saigon.
Hong Mah, for Rangoon.
Ichang, for Canton.
Kanchow, for Singapore.
Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.
Kyoto Maru, for Keelung.
Alhambra, for San Francisco.
Orna, for Kobe.
Tikemban, for Batavia.
Ying Chow, for Shanghai.
 April 11th.
Nagata Maru, for Amoy.
Shensi, for Wuhu.
Yuet Shung, for Swatow.
Yunnan, for Canton.
 April 12th.
Chen Yu, for Bangkok.
Erebus, for Canton.
Hung Sang, for Canton.
Hop Sang, for Hongkong.
Hsin Chung, for Canton.
Katori Maru, for Seattle.
Knight Companion, for Liverpool.
Kung Hong, for Shanghai.
Kwang Sung, for Shanghai.
Lok Sang, for Wuhu.
Melchi Maru, for Bombay.
Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Taito Maru, for Chingwantao.
Tsukuba, for Canton.
Tsushima, for San Francisco.
Toba Maru, for Liverpool.
Tong Lee, for Canton.

April 13th.
Chak Sang, for Yokohama.
Erebus, for Amsterdam.
Galle Prince, for New York.
Hirado Maru, for Keelung.
Hok Canton, for Canton.
Hong Hwa, for Singapore.
Ichang, for Pukow.
Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.
Morioka, for Poochow.
Methuen, for Vancouver.
Nam Sang, for Calcutta.
Nam Wan, for Hoibow.
Riojin Maru, for Moji.
St. Albans, for Kobe.
Telemachus, for Yokohama.
Tjaronn, for Batavia.
Uwajima Maru, for Takao.
Wa Sun, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Yelochi Maru, for Kobe.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki yesterday and is due at Kobe to-day. The *ss. Memnon* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on the 10th inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 17th inst.

Telegraphic advice has been received from the Manila office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. that the *ss. Colombia* left that port on the 13th inst., and is due here to-morrow.

N.Y.K. SERVICE

The N.Y.K. is to open a monthly service to New York from Hongkong, via Singapore, Colombo and Genoa or Naples. Its liners will return home alternately with the liners on the New York, via Panama Canal, service.

T.K.K. DIVIDEND

The T.K.K. has declared a dividend of 12 per cent., and an extraordinary dividend of 8 per cent. President Asano said that he had arranged with the Yuzen Bank for the issuance of Y. 10,000,000 debentures for the construction of new ships, but may call up new capital by August. Messrs. Ryozi Asano, Sozo Hara, Yohachi Sekine and Umetsuo Hashimoto were made Managing Directors.

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WEATHER REPORT

April 13th, at 12:12.—No returns from Japan, and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations, a weak anticyclone having developed to the north of the Yangtze.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.18 inch. Total since January 1st, 6.31 inches, against an average of 8.13 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.
Fernosa Channel	N. winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	The same as Hongkong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets, &c., in our Cold Stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months.

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80 cents per lb.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports. The Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about April 16th, 1920, taking cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bill and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 112, 22 Des Vaux Road Central.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" VOY 2-HOME. From CALCUTTA via RANGOON, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns, at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be retained on Apr. 16th, at 10:30 a.m., and April 17th at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Apr. 17th, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, April 10th, 1920.

C.P. O.S.

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
 (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30

Passenger Fare Hongkong to United Kingdom
 Empress of Russia 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold 8,485
 Empress of Japan 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold 8,485
 Empress of Asia 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold 8,485
 Monteagle 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold 8,485

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 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
 VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
 The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
 SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Apr. 21st.
 S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, May 19th.

ALSO
 S.S. "WEST NIGER" ... Tuesday, April 20th, for San Francisco Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.
 S.S. "WEST INSKIP" ... End of April for San Francisco via usual ports of call.
 S.S. "WEST KASSON" ... Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.
 S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" ... Friday, April 16th, for Madras via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.
 S.S. "BAKE FARMINGDALE" ... Friday, April 23rd, for Madras via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.
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 Regular sailings to
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BRINDISI VENICE & TRIESTE
 via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about April 27th.

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Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA
 S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 24th April.

For JAPAN

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports
 Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
 TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) ... Wednesday, 5th May, at 11 a.m.
 KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 25th April, at Noon.
 TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Middle of May.
 TSUSHIMA MARU ... Middle of June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (calling Genoa) ... Beginning of May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th April, at 4 P.M.
 TSUYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 17th April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KIT MARU ... Thursday, 22nd April.
 TENSEN MARU ... Monday, 3rd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Monday, 19th April.
 YAMAGATA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th April.
 SADO MARU ... Friday, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 227 & 223 S. YASUDA, Manager.

For NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About April 17th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

April 19th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "RAD R"

May 16th.

Via PANAMA.

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HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DOZ ISLANDS	About	SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES	About
S.S. WEST HIKA	April 15th.	S.S. WEST HIKA	April 17th.
S.S. VINITA	May 10th.	S.S. VINITA	May 17th.
S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 15th.	S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 17th.
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 15th.	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 17th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route.

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Regular monthly service from

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AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN.

Sailings subject to alterations.

For

ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... "TITABOEM" ... About end of May.

AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... "BATJAN" ... About end of June.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Agents, York Building

Tel. No. 1874

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIE" via Panama and Havana April 20th.

Subject to change without notice.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ROBEYMAN & BUCKNAM STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM, "KAZEMBE" — 20th May.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamer To Sail

AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th April	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th April	Noon.
SHANGHAI, WUHAIR & NEWCHANG	"YUNNAN"	On 17th April	11th.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 17th April	4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 20th April	10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUICHOW"	On 20th April	4 P.M.
TIENHSIN	"HUIKOW"	On 21st April	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weeks) and Tientsin weekly. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 28

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	... Capt. W. C. Padmore	SATURDAY, 17th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"SAICHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 20th Apr., at 1 P.M.
"MORALTA" (Hailong)	Capt. Ed. Walker	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rials Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNAM S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO"	... via Suez ...	5th May.
"EUBYMACHUS"	... via Panama ...	12th May.

calling at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	17th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	18th April	Spain, Colombo, Bombay
"NORE"	6,700	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS"	7,000	17th April	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
"GREGORYAPCAR"	4,800	21st April	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd April	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th May	Queensland Ports, and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MUTTRA"	4,700	21st April	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th April Noon	Moji & Kobe.

CALLS AT ANTWERP + CALLS MANILA
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcela Measuring not more than 5ft. x 3ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACLENNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following P. & O. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELBRIDGE"	... About April 14th.
"EDMORE"	... About April 30th.
"WEST HARTLAND"	... About May 10th.
"IONIAN"	... About May 24th.
"CROSSKEYS"	... About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET"	... About April 28th.
"WABAN"	... About May 14th.
"MONTAGUE"	... About June 10th.
"ABERLOO"	... About June 20th.

Through Bill of Lading issued to Original Consignee.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel MANAGER.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	June 2nd.
"CHINA"	May 19th.
"NILE"	May 15th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Princes Buildings, O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 10, Horse Street, Tel. 1943

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"PERIA MARU"	9,000	April 18th.
"KORSA MARU"	12,000	May 3rd.
"TSUYO MARU"	12,000	May 31st.
"SIBERIA MARU"	12,000	June 11th (from Yokohama)
"SHINTO MARU"	12,000	June

Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, HALBOA, ALLAO, ARIACA, and IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	May 11th.
"KIYO MARU"	17,500	July 12th.
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer Leaves Hongkong.

CHOYO MARU ... APRIL 15th.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 25th April.
YOKOHAMA	"PORTOS" ... 10,000	On or about 15th May
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 6th June

SHANGHAI (Only)

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SIAM, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 ... On or about 26th April, calling at Haiphong.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offered, GENEVA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, WERB ROTTERDAM.

"COMMANDANT MAGES" ... On or about 22nd April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAVANA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th May.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th June.

Call Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th June.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Friday, 16th April.

"SIAM MARU" ... End of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular, Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KINAJIRI MARU" ... Monday, 17th May.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 2nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 6th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moff, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 18th April.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG to PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" ... 15th May

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

15th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the state-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Chenau	14th April.
Yokohama (via Nippon)	Sado Maru	15th April.
U.S.A. and MANILA	Columbia	15th April.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Ali Maru	15th April.
JAPAN	Kanagawa Maru	15th April.
SEALATS	Inaba Maru	15th April.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
JAVA, Port Moresby via Batavia, & Fremantle	Pharong	Wednesday, 14th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Miji	St. Albans	Wednesday 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Yokohama via Asakura	Teiki Maru	Wednesday, 14th, Noon
*Shanghai and *North China	Charlton Hall	Wednesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy *Philippine Islands	Tennay	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai, *N. C., *Japan via Kobe, and *San Francisco	Genoa Maru	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Nagasaki	Togoku Maru	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Fonghua	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Tonane and Quinhon	Po Lee	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sialing	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Hawa	Thursday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Seigon	Idemach	Thursday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe	Sado Maru	Friday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Friday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FROM	EXERCISED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA	15th Apr.	SAIGON
TJUSIAK	JAVA	15th Apr.	JAPAN
TJIFCDAS	SEANGBAI	16th Apr.	JAVA
TJIAATJAP	JAVA	16th Apr.	JAVA
TJIKINI	MACASSAR	17th Apr.	JAVA
BECKAIJS	JAPAN	18th Apr.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "SIAM"

will be loading for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates on the 16th April.

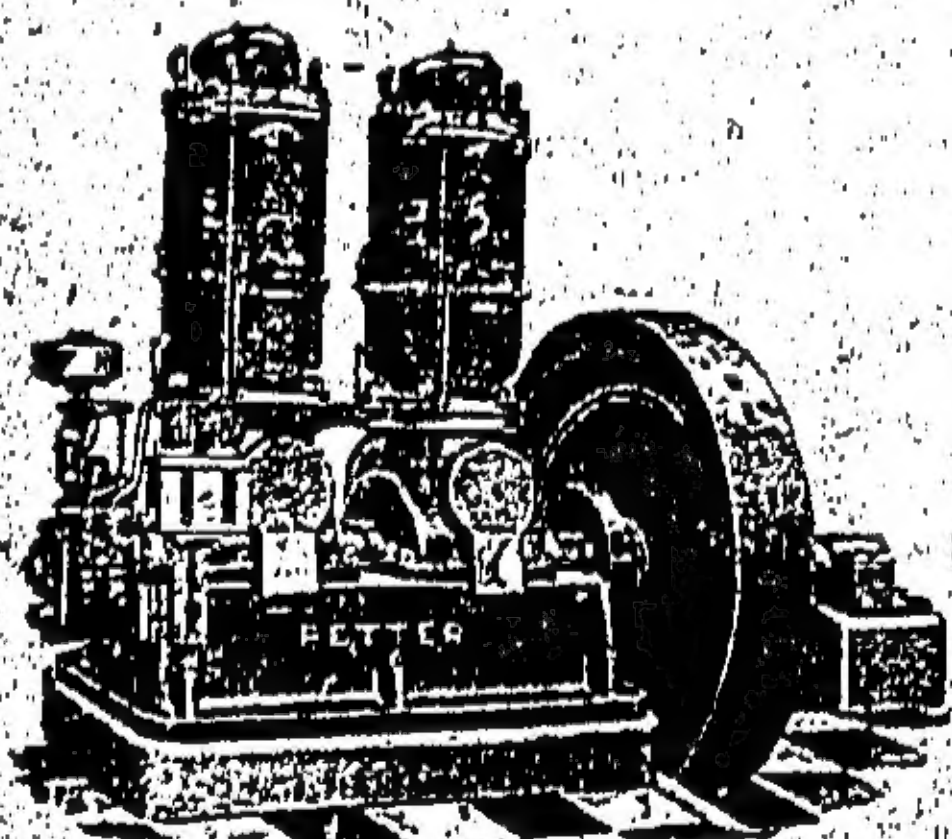
For space and particulars please apply to—

THORESEN & CO.,
AGENTS.

710

VICKERS-PETTER

SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES.



SIMPLICITY—RELIABILITY—

ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE &

RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED

PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED

FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND

USE FROM.

100 H.P. VICKERS-PETTER

SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE

For further particulars apply to— 10 TO 450 H.P.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

Sole Agents for Hongkong & South China.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	April 13th
Telegraphic Transfer	48 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Bank Bills, 30 days sight	48 1/2
Bank Bills, 60 days sight	48 1/2
Bank Bills, 90 days sight	48 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	47 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	47 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	145
Credit, at 4 months sight	145
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	31 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	31 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	203
Bank Bills, on demand	203
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	203
Bank Bills, on demand	203
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	197
On Manila	
On demand	197
On Singapore	
On demand	213
On Batavia	
On demand	213
On Haiphong	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok	
On demand	45 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 42.20
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tola	\$ 22.30
Bar Silver, per oz.	54 1/2

SUBSIDIAL CODE.

Hongkong—30 cents piece	Per cent
Hongkong—10	90.00 Discount
Canton—30	4.47
Canton—10	4.10
Canton—10	3.00 Premium

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,

and

On Approved Books

FOR COLLECTORS.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Needs, Toys, &c., &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 63 60

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Balances may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at the Minimum Monthly Balance of 24 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STARR
Chief Manager
Hongkong November 2nd 1919

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed — Ten 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) — 27,500,000
Reserve Funds — 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsak, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shing-shih, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aho.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

London, County, Westminster and Park's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centers in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, Indo, Philippines Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

A Des Voeux Road, Central
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital — \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund — 200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. Poro W. H. Ho, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Sen, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Hing Shan, Mr. Wang Yung Hong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shai,
Mr. Ng Chung Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—T. T. Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1920.

"Old English"

CURVE CUT.



The "Nice to a pipeful" in the Curved

tin that really fits the pocket, is the most

economical form of Tobacco in the most

convenient package that has ever been

designed.

Only fully matured, rich, ripe, long leaves

will hold together in "Old English"

sliced plug. The short leaves and scrap

that may be used in loose cut tobacco,

would break and crumble when cut into

curved slices.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL — F. 250,000,000
Subscribed Capital — F. 150,000,000
Paid Up — F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC — F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS, FRANCE.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Marseilles, Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama, Hongkong, Haiphong, Singapore.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centers of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, Term on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French and Chinese.
M. ROBERT DE JOURNAUX, Manager.
Hongkong, March 8th, 1920.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.

Capital (Authorized & Subscribed) £1,500,000
Paid-up — 750,000
Reserve Fund & Res. — 750,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders — 750,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The London Joint City & Midland Bank.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Rangoon, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. L. SANDS, Acting Manager.
10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, December 15th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital — \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital — 12,273,800.00
Reserve Funds — 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20, 21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months — 3% per annum.
For 6 months — 4% per annum.
For 12 months — 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital — £2,000,000
Reserve Fund — £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROOKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch:—Pavilion Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital — \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling — \$1,500,000
Silver — \$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. BONNAR, Esq.
G. M. DODWELL, Esq.
Hon. Mr. F. L. HOLYOAK

Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTON
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 28th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital — Frs. 40,000,000
Reserve — Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, London, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Hongkong, Haiphong, Peking, Hankow, Peking, Pondicherry.

BANKERS:

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
L. BERINDOAGUI, Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Remedies for Malaria, etc.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

1. L'AFRIQUE
2. L'AFRIQUE
3. L'AFRIQUE

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1920.

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